

MUR

MUNDIVAGANT. *adj.* [*mundivagus*, Lat.] Wandering through the world. *Diæ.*
 MUNDUNGUS. *n. f.* Stinking tobacco. *Bailey.*
 MURDERARY. *adj.* [*from murus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a gift.
 MURGREL. *n. f.* [frequently written *mongrel*. See *MONGREL*.] Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents.
 Mastiff, greyhound, *mungrel* grim,
 Hound or spaniel, brache or hyni,
 Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail. *Shakeſp.*
 MURGREL. *adj.* Generated between different natures; base-born; degenerate.
 Thou art nothing but the composition of a knave, beggar, coward, pander, and the son and heir of a *mungrel* bitch. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
 My people are grown half wild, they would not precipitate themselves else into such a mixt *mungrel* war. *Howel.*
Mungrel curs bawl, snarl and snap, where the fox flies before them, and clap their tails between the legs when an adversary makes head against them. *L'Eſtrange.*
 A foreign son is fought and a mix'd *mungrel* brood. *Dry.*
 MUNICIPAL. *adj.* [*municipal*, Fr. *municipalis*, *municipium*, Lat.] Belonging to a corporation.
 A counsellor, bred up in the knowledge of the *municipal* and statute laws, may honestly inform a just prince how far his prerogative extends. *Dryden.*
 MUNIFICENCE. *n. f.* [*munificence*, Fr. *municentia*, Lat.] Liberality; the act of giving.
 A state of poverty obscures all the virtues of liberality and munificence. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N^o 257.
 2. In *Spenser* it is used, as it seems, for fortification or strength, from *munitiones facere*.
 Their importune sway
 This land invaded with like violence,
 Until that Locrine for his realms defence,
 Did head against them make, and strong *munificence*. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.
 MUNIFICENT. *adj.* [*munificent*, Lat.] Liberal; generous.
 Is he not our most *munificent* benefactor, our wisest counsellor and most potent protector. *Atterbury.*
 MUNIFICENTLY. *adv.* [*from munificent*.] Liberally; generously.
 MUNIMENT. *n. f.* [*munimentum*, Lat.]
 1. Fortification; strong hold.
 2. Support; defence.
 The arm our soldier,
 Or steel the leg, the tongue our trumpeter;
 With other *muniments* and petty helps
 In this our fabrick. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
 To MUNITE. *v. a.* [*munio*, Lat.] To fortify; to strengthen.
 A word not in use.
 Heat doth attenuate, and the more gross and tangible parts contract, both to avoid vacuum, and to *munite* themselves against the force of the fire. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Men, in the procuring or *munition* of religious unity, must not dissolve the laws of charity and human society. *Bacon.*
 MUNITION. *n. f.* [*munition*, Fr. *munition*, Lat.]
 1. Fortification; strong hold.
 Victors under-pin their conquests jure belli, that they might not be lost by the continuation of external forces of standing armies, castles, garriſons, *munitions*. *Hale.*
 2. Ammunition; materials for war.
 What penny hath Rome borne,
 What men provided, what *munition* sent,
 To underprop this action? *Shakeſp. King John.*
 The king of Tripoli in every hold
 Shut up his men, *munition* and his treasure. *Fairfax.*
 It is a little city, strong and well stored with *munition*. *Sandy's Journey.*
 MUNITION. *n. f.*
 The upright post, that divide the several lights in a window frame, are called *munitions*. *Moxon.*
 MURAGE. *n. f.* [*from murus*, Lat.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.
 MURAL. *adj.* [*muralis*, *urns*, Lat.] Pertaining to a wall.
 And repair'd
 Her *mural* breach, returning whence it row'd. *Milton.*
 In the nectarine and the like delicate *mural* fruit, the later your pruning, the better. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
 A soldier would venture his life for a *mural* crown. *Addiſ.*
 MURDER. *n. f.* [*monbor*, *monben*, Sax. *murdrum*, law Lat. the etymology requires that it should be written, as it anciently often was, *murder*; but of late the word itself has commonly, and its derivatives universally, been written with *d*.] The act of killing a man unlawfully; the act of killing criminally.
 Kill men i' th' dark! where be these bloody thieves?
 Ho *murder*! *murder*! *Shakeſp. Othello.*
 Now witchcraft celebrates
 Pale Hecate's offerings; and wither'd *murder*,
 With Tarquin's ravishing strides, towards his design
 Moves like a ghost. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
 Blood hath been shed ere now, i' th' olden time,
 Ere human statute purg'd the general weal;
 Ay, and since too, *murders* have been perform'd
 Too terrible for th' ear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
 Slaughter grows *murder* when it goes too far,
 And makes a massacre what was a war. *Dryden.*
 The killing of their children had, in the account of God,
 the guilt of *murder*, as the offering them to idols had the guilt of idolatry. *Locke.*
 To MURDER. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
 1. To kill a man unlawfully.
 If he dies, I *murder* him, not they. *Dryden.*
 2. To destroy; to put an end to.
 Can't thou quake and change thy colour,
 Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
 And then again begin, and stop again. *Shakeſp.*
 Let the mutinous winds
 Strike the proud cedars to the fiery fun;
Murder ring impossibility, to make
 What cannot be, slight work. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
 MURDERER. *n. f.* [*from murder*.] One who has shed human blood unlawfully; one who has killed a man criminally.
 Thou dost kill me with thy unkind falsehood, and it grieves me not to die; but it grieves me that thou art the *murderer*. *Sidney*, b. ii.
 I am his host,
 Who should against his *murderer* shut the door,
 Not bear the knife myself. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
 Thou tell'st me there is *murder* in mine eyes;
 'Tis pretty sure,
 That eyes, that are the frail't and softest things,
 Who shut their coward gates on atomies,
 Should he call'd tyrants, butchers, *murderers*. *Shak.*
 The very horror of the fact had stupified all curiosity, and so dispersed the multitude, that even the *murderer* himself might have escaped. *Wotton.*
 Like some rich or mighty *murderer*,
 Too great for prison, which he breaks with gold,
 Who fresher for new mischiefs does appear,
 And dares the world to tax him with the old. *Dryden.*
 This stranger having had a brother killed by the conspirator, and having till now fought in vain for an opportunity of revenge, chanced to meet the *murderer* in the temple. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N^o 177.
 With equal terrors, not with equal guilt,
 The *murderer* dreams of all the blood he spilt. *Swift.*
 MURDERESS. *n. f.* [*from murderer*.] A woman that commits murder.
 When by thy scorn, O *murderer*! I am dead,
 Then shall my ghost come to thy bed,
 And thee feign'd vestal in worse arms shall see. *Donne.*
 Diana's vengeance on the victor shown,
 The *murderer*'s mother, and confounding son. *Dryden.*
 Art thou the *murderer* then of wretched Laius. *Dryden.*
 MURDERMENT. *n. f.* [*from murder*.] The act of killing unlawfully.
 To her came message of the *murderment*. *Fairfax.*
 MURDEROUS. *adj.* [*from murder*.] Bloody; guilty of murder; addicted to blood.
 Upon thy eye-balls *murderous* tyranny
 Sits in grim majesty to fright the world. *Shak. sp.*
 Oh *murderous* coxcomb! what should such a fool
 Do with so good a wife? *Shakeſp. Othello.*
 Enforc'd to fly
 Thence into Egypt, till the *murderous* king
 Were dead, who fought his life; and missings, fill'd
 With infant blood the streets of Bethlehem. *Milton.*
 If she has deform'd this earthly life
 With *murderous* rapine and feditious strife;
 In everlasting darkness must lie. *Prior.*
 MURE. *n. f.* [*mur*, Fr. *murus*, Lat.] A wall. Not in use.
 The incessant care and labour of his mind
 Hath wrought the *mure*, that should confine it in,
 So thin, that life looks through and will break out. *Shak.*
 To MURE. *v. a.* [*mur*, Fr. *from murus*, Lat.] To inclose in walls.
 All the gates of the city were *mured* up, except such as were referred to fall out at. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
 MURRE. *n. f.* [*murus*, Latin.] An overcoat of a wall. *Ans.*
 MURMUR. *n. f.* [*from murmur*, Lat.]
 1. A low shrill noise.
 Flane as it moveth within itself, or is blown by a bellows, giveth a *murmur* or interior found. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 When the wing'd colonies first tempt the sky,
 Or setting, seize the sweets the blossoms yield,
 Then a low *murmur* runs along the field. *Pope.*
 2. A complaint half suppressed; a complaint not openly uttered.
 Some discontents there are; some idle *murmurs*;
 How idle *murmurs*!
 The doors are all shut up; the wealthier sort,
 With arms across, and hats upon their eyes,
 Walk to and fro before their silent shops. *Dryden.*
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 Amid an ile around whose rocky shore
 The forests *murmure*, and the furies roar,
 A goddess guards in her enchanted dome. *Pope.*
 The busy bees with a soft *murmuring* strain,
 Invite to gentle sleep the lab'ring swain. *Dryden.*
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 The good we have enjoy'd from heav'n's free will;
 And shall we *murmure* to endure the ill?
Murmur not at your sickness, for thereby you will sin against God's providence. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*
 The good consequences of this scheme, which will execute itself without *murmuring* against the government, are very visible. *Swift.*
 MURMURER. *n. f.* [*from murmur*.] One who repines; one who complains sullenly; a grumbler; a repiner; a complainer.
 Heav'n's peace be with him!
 That's christian care enough; for living *murmurers*
 There's places of rebuke. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*
 The *murmurer* is turned off to the company of those doleful creatures, which were to inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Government of the Tongue.*
 Still might the discontented *murmurer* cry,
 Ah hapless fate of man! ah wretch doom'd once to die. *Blackmore on the Creation.*
 MURMUR. *n. f.* [*from murmur*, Fr. *from murmur*, to stun.] Four cards of a sort. *Skinner and Anſworth.*
 MURRAIN. *n. f.* [*The etymology of this word is not clear; mur* is an old word for a catarrh, which might well answer to the glanders, *murrina*, low Latin. *Skinner* derives it from *moris*, to die.] The plague in cattle.
 Away rag'd raux, care I what *murrain* kill. *Sidney.*
 Some trials would be made of mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more milch, to fatten, or to keep them from *murrain*. *Bacon.*
 A hallowed band
 Cou'd tell what *murrains*, in what months begun. *Garth.*
 MURRE. *n. f.* A kind of bird.
 Among the first sort we reckon coots, meawes, *murre*s, crows, and curlews. *Caw.*
 MURREY. *adj.* [*more*, Fr. *morello*, Italian; from *more*, a moor.] Darkly red.
 The leaves of some trees turn a little *murrey* or reddish. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 They employ it in certain proportions, to tinge their glass both with red colour, or with a purplish or *murrey*. *Boyle.*
 Painted glass of a sanguine red, will not ascend in powder above a *murrey*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 Cornelius jumps out, a stocking upon his head, and a waistcoat of *murrey*-coloured satin upon his body. *Arbut.*
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 The *murk* den,
 The most opportune place, the strong'st suggestion
 Shall never melt mine honour into lust. *Shakeſp. Tempest.*
 So scented the grim feature, and up-turn'd
 His nostrils wide into the *murky* air,
 Sagacious of his quarry. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 A *murky* storm deep low'ring o'er our heads
 Hung imminent, that with impervious gloom
 Oppos'd itself to Cynthia's silver ray. *Addiſon.*
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He quaffs off the *muscadell*,
 And threw the fops all in the sexton's face. *Shakeſp.*
 MUSCLE. *n. f.* [*muscle*, Fr. *musculus*, Lat. *muscula*, Sax.]
 Muscle is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy threads or fibres, inclosed by one common membrane: all the fibres of the same plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little distances by short and transverse fibres: the fleshy fibres are composed of other smaller fibres, inclosed likewise by a common membrane: each lesser fibre consists of very small vessels or bladders, into which we suppose the veins, arteries and nerves to open, for every muscle receives branches of all those vessels, which must be distributed to every fibre: the two ends of each muscle or the extremities of the fibres are, in the limbs of animals, fastened to two bones, the one moveable, the other fixed; and therefore, when the muscles contract, they draw the moveable bone according to the direction of their fibres. *Quincy.*
 The instruments of motion are the *muscles*, the fibres whereof, contracting themselves, move the several parts of the body. *Locke.*
 2. A bivalve shell-fish.
 Of shell-fish, there are wrinkles, limpers, cockles and *muscles*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
 It is the observation of Aristotle, that oysters and *muscles* grow fuller in the waxing of the moon. *Hakewill.*
 Two pair of small *muscle* shells was found in a limestone quarry. *Woodward on Fossils.*
 MUSCOSTITY. *n. f.* [*muscosus*, Lat.] Mossiness.
 MUSCULAR. *adj.* [*from musculus*, Latin.] Performed by muscles.
 By the *muscular* motion and perpetual flux of the liquids, a great part of the liquids are thrown out of the body. *Arb.*
 MUSCULARITY. *n. f.* [*from muscular*.] The state of having muscles.
 The guts of a sturgeon, taken out and cut to pieces, will still move, which may depend upon their great thickness and *muscularity*. *Grew's Museum.*
 MUSCULOUS. *adj.* [*musculosus*, Fr. *musculosus*, Latin.]
 1. Full of muscles; brawny.
 2. Pertaining to a muscle.
 The uvea has a *musculus* power, and can dilate and contract that round hole, called the pupil of the eye, for the better moderating the transmission of light. *Morc.*
 Muse. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
 1. Deep thought; close attention; absence of mind; brown study.
 The tidings strange did him abashed make,
 That still he sat long time astonish'd
 As in great *mus*, ne word to creature spake. *Fa. Queen.*
 He was fill'd
 With admiration and deep *mus*, to hear
 Of things so high and strange. *Milton.*
 2. The power of poetry.
 Begin my *mus*. *Cowley.*
 The *mus*-inspired train
 Triumph, and raise their drooping heads again. *Wallr.*
 Lodona's fate, in long oblivion cast,
 The *mus* shall sing. *Pope.*
 To MUSE. *v. n.* [*mus*, Fr. *mus*, Dutch; *musse*, Latin.]
 1. To ponder; to think close; to study in silence.
 If he spake courteously, he angled the people's hearts; if he were silent, he *mus'd* upon some dangerous plot. *Sidney.*
 St. Augustine, speaking of devout men, noteth, how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they give unto the chapters read, how careful they were to remember the same, and to *mus* thereupon by themselves. *Hooker.*
 Cæsar's father oft,
 When he hath *mus'd* of taking kingdoms in,
 Bestow'd his lips on that unworthy place,
 As it rain'd kisses. *Shakeſp.*
 My mouth shall speak of wisdom; and my heart *mus* of understanding. *Psalms* xlix. v. 3.
 Her face upon a sudden glittered, so that I was afraid of her, and *mus'd* what it might be. *2 Esdras* x. 25.
 All men *mus'd* in their hearts of John, whether he were the Christ or not. *Luke* iii. 15.
 On these he *mus'd* within his thoughtful mind. *Dryden.*
 We *mus* to much on the one, that we are apt to overlook and forget the other. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 Man superiour walks
 Amid the glad creation, *mus*ing praise,
 And looking lively gratitude. *Thomson's Spring.*
 2. To be absent of mind; to be attentive to something not present; to be in a brown study.
 Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks?
 And given my treasures and my rights of thee,
 To thick-ey'd *mus*ing and curs'd melancholy. *Shakeſp.*
 You suddenly arose and walk'd about,
*Mus*ing and fighting with your arms across. *Shakeſp.*
 The sad king
 Feels sudden terror and cold shivering,
 Lifts not to eat, still *mus*es, sleeps unbound. *Daniel.*
 16 Z 3. To